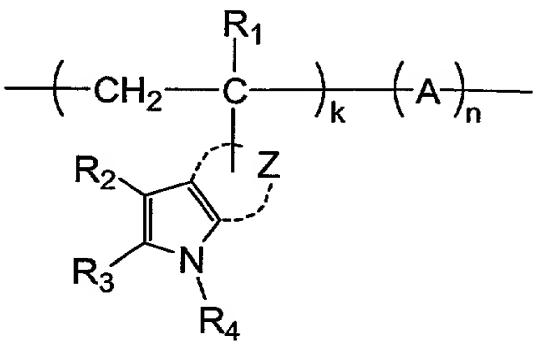
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A light-emitting device comprising a pair of electrodes and one or more organic layers disposed therebetween, wherein at least one of said organic layers comprises a compound represented by the following general formula (1):



. . . (1)

wherein R_1 represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group; R_2 and R_3 independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent and may bond together to form a ring; R_4 represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl groups, alkenyl groups, alkynyl groups, aryl groups, heterocyclic groups, alkylcarbonyl groups, arylcarbonyl groups, alkylsulfonyl groups, arylsulfonyl groups, alkoxycarbonyl groups, aryloxycarbonyl groups, carbamoyl groups and sulfamoyl groups; Z represents an atomic group forming an aromatic ring; A represents a comonomer unit; and k and n each represent a mole fraction, k being 1 to 100 (%), n being 0 to 99 (%), and the sum of k and n is 100 (%).

2. The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein said A is derived from a comonomer selected from the group consisting of styrene, α-methylstyrene, butadiene, vinyl acetate, vinyl carbazole, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, acrylic esters, methacrylic esters, acrylamide and methacrylamide.

3. The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein said aromatic ring formed by said Z is a benzene ring.

4. The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein said compound

represented by the general formula (1) has a weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of 1,000 to 10,000,000.

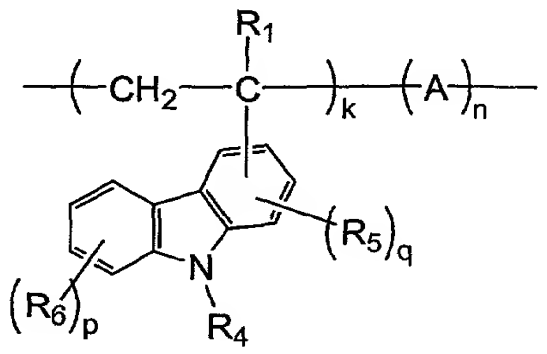
5. The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein weight ratio of said compound represented by the general formula (1) is 0.01 to 99.9 weight % based on the total weight of the organic layer comprising said compound.

6. The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein at least one of said organic layers is provided by a coating method.

7. The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein at least one of said organic layers comprises a light-emitting material that utilizes a triplet exciton for light emission.

8. The light-emitting device according to claim 7, wherein said light-emitting material is an iridium complex.

9. The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein said compound represented by the general formula (1) is further represented by the following general formula (2):



. . . (2)

wherein R_1 represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group; R_4 represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl groups, alkenyl groups, alkynyl groups, aryl groups, heterocyclic groups, alkylcarbonyl groups, arylcarbonyl groups, alkylsulfonyl groups, arylsulfonyl groups, alkoxycarbonyl groups, aryloxycarbonyl groups, carbamoyl groups and sulfamoyl groups; R_5 and R_6 independently represent a substituent; p represents an integer of 1 to 4; q represents an integer of 1 to 3; A represents a comonomer

unit; and k and n independently represent a mole fraction, k being 1 to 100 (%), n being 0 to 99 (%), and the sum of k and n is 100 (%).

10. The light-emitting device according to claim 9, wherein said A is derived from a comonomer selected from the group consisting of styrene, α-methylstyrene, butadiene, vinyl acetate, vinyl carbazole, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, acrylic esters, methacrylic esters, acrylamide and methacrylamide.

11. The light-emitting device according to claim 9, wherein a carbon atom having said R_1 is bonded to 3- or 6-position of a carbazole ring in said compound represented by the general formula (2).

12. The light-emitting device according to claim 9, wherein said compound represented by the general formula (2) has a weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of 1,000 to 10,000,000.

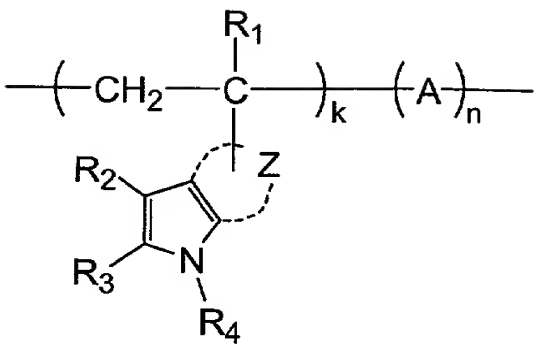
13. The light-emitting device according to claim 9, wherein weight ratio of said compound represented by the general formula (2) is 0.01 to 99.9 weight % based on the total weight of the organic layer comprising said compound.

14. The light-emitting device according to claim 9, wherein at least one of said organic layers is provided by a coating method.

15. The light-emitting device according to claim 9, wherein at least one of said organic layers comprises a light-emitting material that utilizes a triplet exciton for light emission.

16. The light-emitting device according to claim 15, wherein said light-emitting material is an iridium complex.

17. A compound represented by the following general formula (1):



. . . (1)

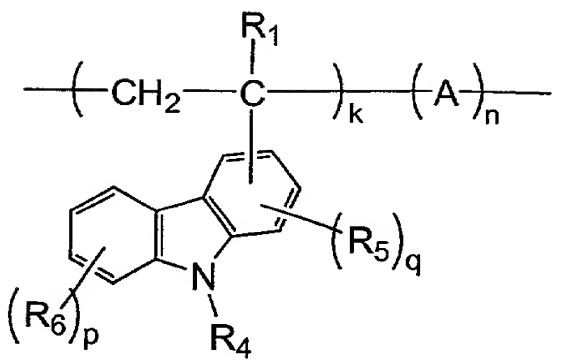
wherein R_1 represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group; R_2 and R_3 independently represent a hydrogen atom or a substituent and may bond together to form a ring; R_4 represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl groups, alkenyl groups, alkynyl groups, aryl groups, heterocyclic groups, alkylcarbonyl groups, arylcarbonyl groups, alkylsulfonyl groups, arylsulfonyl groups, alkoxycarbonyl groups, aryloxycarbonyl groups, carbamoyl groups and sulfamoyl groups; Z represents an atomic group forming an aromatic ring; A represents a comonomer unit; and k and n each represent a mole fraction, k being 1 to 100 (%), n being 0 to 99 (%), and the sum of k and n is 100 (%).

18. The compound according to claim 17, wherein said A is derived from a comonomer selected from the group consisting of styrene, α-methylstyrene, butadiene, vinyl acetate, vinyl carbazole, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, acrylic esters, methacrylic esters, acrylamide and methacrylamide.

19. The compound according to claim 17, wherein said aromatic ring formed by said Z is a benzene ring.

20. The compound according to claim 17, wherein said compound represented by the general formula (1) has a weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of 1,000 to 10,000,000.

21. A compound represented by the following general formula (2):



. . . (2)

wherein R_1 represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group; R_4 represents a hydrogen atom or a substituent selected from the group consisting of alkyl groups, alkenyl groups, alkynyl groups, aryl groups, heterocyclic groups, alkylcarbonyl groups, arylcarbonyl groups, alkylsulfonyl groups, arylsulfonyl groups, alkoxycarbonyl groups, aryloxycarbonyl groups, carbamoyl groups and sulfamoyl groups; R_5 and R_6 independently represent a substituent; p represents an integer of 1 to 4; q represents an integer of 1 to 3; A represents a comonomer unit; and k and n independently represent a mole fraction, k being 1 to 100 (%), n being 0 to 99 (%), and the sum of k and n is 100 (%).

22. The compound according to claim 21, wherein said A is derived from a comonomer selected from the group consisting of styrene, α-methylstyrene, butadiene, vinyl acetate, vinyl carbazole, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, acrylic esters, methacrylic esters, acrylamide and methacrylamide.

23. The compound according to claim 21, wherein a carbon atom having said R_1 is bonded to 3- or 6-position of a carbazole ring in said compound represented by the general formula (2).

24. The compound according to claim 21, wherein said compound represented by the general formula (2) has a weight-average molecular weight (Mw) of 1,000 to 10,000,000.